

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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WHOLE NO. 383.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter CXXIX.]

An Act making Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

[CONTINUED.]

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying and correcting erroneous surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the resurveying and correction of old erroneous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the Surveyor General, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the renewal and correction of old, erroneous, and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the Surveyor General, where the marks have become obliterated by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana at augmented rates now authorized by law, five thousand and fifty five dollars and sixty six cents.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities under the provisions of the act of twelfth June eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For resurvey and examination of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been or shall be closed under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

That all the public lands heretofore reserved for military purposes in the State of Florida, which said lands, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, are no longer useful or desired for such purposes, or so much thereof as said Secretary may designate, shall be and are hereby placed under the control of the General Land Office, to be disposed of and sold in the same manner and under the same regulations as other public lands of the United States: Provided, that said lands shall not be so placed under the control of said General Land Office until said opinion of the Secretary of War, giving his consent, communicated to the Secretary of Interior in writing, shall be filed and recorded.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California by the officers of the coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines in New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand dollars.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, including five hundred dollars for books and incidental expenses, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a barn and carpenter's

shop at the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For enclosing the grounds of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars.

For the completion of the centre building and three other sections of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, one hundred and thirty eight thousand six hundred and seventy three dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase five hundred burial lots in the Congressional burying ground, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided, That the same be expended in the construction of an iron fence on the north side of said burial grounds.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for or allow for the engraving of the "Ingraham Medal" in pursuance of a contract made by direction of the Secretary of the Navy under authority of law, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For replacing the works of the Exploring Expedition, destroyed by the fire at Philadelphia, on the eleventh April last, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and forty six cents.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of erection, to be used as a custom house, and post office at Toledo, in the State of Ohio, by the addition of another story and otherwise, as he may find expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, with ten per centum thereon for contingencies: Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended until the Secretary shall have contracted, upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of the said building so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

For arranging and binding for preservation the original returns of the seventh census, and those prior thereto two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indiana reservations, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

For furnishing and ornamenting the Capitol with such works of art as may be ordered and approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, to be placed in either wing of the extension, when ready for their reception, twenty thousand dollars.

For enlarging and shelving the law library room, and a new carpet and other furniture for the same, four hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, eight thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making inclosures therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

For fuel in part for the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house, and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the Executive offices, Pennsylvania avenue, and East Capitol street to Second street, twenty seven thousand dollars.

For grading, graveling, and completing the culvert across Tier creek on Indiana avenue six thousand dollars.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house and other public buildings, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books for library at the Executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac navy yard and upper bridges, eleven thousand dollars.

And, with a view to the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Potomac, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to cause drawings and estimates for the construction of an iron suspension bridge and also for a stone arched bridge to be prepared and submitted to Congress at its next session: and with a further view of enabling Congress to select the most eligible site for said bridge, the Secretary aforesaid is instructed to cause drawings and estimates to be prepared for a bridge at or near the site of the present Potomac bridge, another at or near a place known as the "Three Sisters" and another at such intermediate point as may be deemed most eligible.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, three thousand dollars.

For filling up ravine in Judiciary square, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of one dozen settees for Lafayette square, one hundred and seventy five dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For repairing heating apparatus, raising, repairing passages, painting, reglazing and extending seed room and green house according to plan, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Franklin engine house, including the purchase of a suitable lot, &c., &c., five thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of

the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause a suitable site for a new jail to be selected at or near the Penitentiary, in the city of Washington, and that he cause to be prepared drawings and specifications for said jail to be submitted to Congress on or before the tenth day of December next, together with estimates of the cost of building said jail.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds seventy five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents: Provided, That the Commissioner shall report to Congress the various [various] kinds and amounts of seeds [seeds] purchased, and to be purchased under this appropriation, from whom, and where obtained and the cost of the same.

Towards the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, two hundred thousand dollars.

To complete the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls, agreeably to the plan already adopted, seventy five thousand dollars.

To meet necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act of the twelfth [twentieth] April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress of the first May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of public ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes."

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, eight thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase one hundred copies, each, of Audubon's "Birds of America," and "Quadrupeds of North America," for presentation to foreign governments, in return for valuable works sent by them to the government of the United States, sixteen thousand dollars.

For filling up the dock between Central and Long wharves in Boston, the widening of the street on the east front of the custom house, and the extension and maintenance of the drains, fifteen thousand dollars.

For arrangements on account of legislative expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, being for printing, binding, and miscellaneous items, for the sessions of eighteen hundred and fifty one, eighteen hundred and fifty two, eighteen hundred and fifty three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty two thousand one hundred and twenty two dollars and four cents.

For the construction of a powder magazine for the naval service at Man Island, California, the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For the continuation of extra clerk hire in the office of Indian Affairs authorized by an act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, seven thousand dollars.

For additional compensation and mileage of senators for the present Congress, one hundred and seventy eight thousand one hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For additional compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories for the present Congress, seven hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars; and to enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the additional compensation to its employees and others authorized by the resolution of the House of Representatives of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a sum sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and is hereby added to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold at public auction the revenue cutter "Ingraham," now stationed at Detroit, and the "Harrison," now stationed at Oswego, and in lieu thereof, to cause to be built six cutters for the protection of the revenue on the lakes, of the burden of about fifty tons each; and that the sum of forty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the proceeds of the sale above authorized.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That not more than two competent officers (one of whom to be a captain or first lieutenant, at the discretion of said Secretary) shall be allowed to each of said six cutters.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to those now allowed by law, the Postmaster General shall be authorized to employ four clerks of class one; and the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay such increased compensation and the clerks thus authorized, including arrears now due to temporary clerks to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase for the United States the three stores at the Atlantic dock, at the port of New York, now held by the United States under a lease for a term of years, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be required for the purpose, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the title to said stores

and the grounds thereunto belonging, shall be made to the United States in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the President.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner under the treaty with Great Britain, of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall be allowed the sum of four dollars per diem for subsistence, the same to be paid out of the appropriation made on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, "for the prosecution of the work, including pay of the commissioner, and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the settlement of the accounts of registers and receivers of the public land offices, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to allow, subject to the approval of Congress, such reasonable compensation for additional clerical services and extraordinary expenses incident to said offices as he shall think just and proper, and report to Congress all such cases of allowance at each succeeding session, with estimates of the sum or sums required to pay the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the holders of the war bonds of the State of California the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress approved May [August] fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four "in payment of expenses incurred and now actually paid by the State of California for the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty four, under the following restrictions and regulations: Before any bonds shall be redeemed by the Secretary of War, they shall be presented to the board of commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State by the act approved April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and the amount due and payable upon each bond be endorsed thereon by said commissioners.— Upon presentation to the Secretary of War any bond or bonds thus endorsed, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof for the amount certified to be due upon the same by the said commissioners, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same: Provided, That said amounts in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, said bonds, after redemption, and after taking off the coupons that may remain unpaid, shall be delivered to the Secretary of War to be cancelled.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed and paid, in the manner now provided by law, two principal examiners and two assistant examiners, in addition to the examining force now authorized by law to be so employed in the Patent Office.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to pay those employed in the United States Patent Office from April first eighteen hundred and fifty five, as examiners and assistant examiners of patents, at the rates fixed by law for these respective grades: Provided, That the same be paid out of the Patent Office fund, and that the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly enrolled as examiners and assistant examiners of patents for the same period.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the clerk of the district circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, for transcribing certain records under the act of Congress approved April twenty third, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall be the same as is authorized by the act of February twenty six, eighteen hundred and fifty three, concerning fees and costs for copying records and attending courts during their sittings.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to the late commissioners for settling private land claims in California, appointed under the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty one, and acts additional thereto, one month's salary for services rendered subsequent to March third eighteen hundred and fifty six, (and to the several disbursing agents for said commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of monies as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, the same to be paid out of the unexpended balance of monies heretofore appropriated for the salaries and expenses of said commission.)

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior ascertain the number of Cherokees east of the Mississippi that were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler in eighteen hundred and fifty one, and pay the five thousand dollars appropriated by the eighth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved July thirty one eighteen hundred and fifty four, to said Indians, according to the per capita distribution made by the Department of the Interior, in pursuance of the principles contained in the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on that subject, of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the annual compensation of the chaplain to the United States Penitentiary shall be five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. on the same, from July first eighteen hundred

and fifty three.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to John C. Rives, by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, out of the contingent funds of the two houses, according to the number of copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by each, one cent for every five pages of that work exceeding three thousand pages, for a long session, or fifteen hundred pages for a short one, including the indexes and laws of the United States, commencing with this session.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitably qualified person as special examiner of drugs, chemicals, medicines, &c., at San Francisco in California, whose annual salary shall be two thousand dollars.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the accommodation of the customhouse, post office, and United States courts, a building of stone, with fire proof floors, of iron beams and brickwork, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., eighty five feet long by sixty wide and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars.

At Nashville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors, a building of like materials, eighty five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than ninety five thousand dollars.

At Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty five deep and thirty two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty five deep and thirty two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Dubuque, Iowa, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars.

At Galena, Illinois, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty five deep and thirty two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Springfield, Illinois, for the accommodation of the United States courts and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty five deep and thirty two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Rutland and Windsor, Vermont, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the several offices connected therewith, and the post office at said Rutland and Windsor, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty five thousand dollars each: Provided, That no money shall be expended under this act for the erection of a custom house, where the duties collected do not equal the expense of collection.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendence, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable site for said buildings, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings in each case shall be vested in the United States, and until the States shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of construction to be used as a custom house and post office, at Sandusky Ohio, by the addition of another story, and otherwise, as said Secretary may deem expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated with ten per cent. thereon for contingencies: Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended until said Secretary shall have contracted, upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of said building, so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be constructed at Key West, Florida, a suitable building for the accommodation of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Florida; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers in the Post Office Department be and they are hereby authorized and required to execute the "joint resolution for the relief of Seth M. Leavenworth, now deceased, approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty six," and that the amount found due shall be paid to his legal representatives out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the proviso, at the end of the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) six million one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, forty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture in the post office, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, eighty five thousand dollars.

For mail bags, fifty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For blanks and paper for the same, ninety one thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty five thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, seventy five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for purchasing a site, and the erection or preparation of the necessary building for the post office in the city of New York.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act of Congress approved fifth of August eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five," be and the same is hereby continued for one year from August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury shall proceed to execute the provisions of the ninth section of the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June eighteen hundred and fifty six," in conformity with the directions of said act, notwithstanding the acceptance by William L. Blanchard of one month's extra compensation under his contract, the said payment being deducted from any further allowance, if any, made under said act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to adjust the damages due to Edward H. Carmick and Albert C. Ramsey, on account of the abrogation, by the Postmaster General, of their contract to carry the mail on Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and San Francisco route, dated the fifteenth of February eighteen hundred and fifty three; to adjudge and award to them, according to the principles of law, equity, and justice, the amount so found due; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay the same to the said Carmick and Ramsey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to Jacob Hall, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and twelve, from Independence to Santa Fe, twenty two thousand dollars per annum, instead of the sum for which he contracted, commencing August eighteen hundred and fifty five, and ending with his contract; and the same shall be in full for all the losses by him sustained in said service by Indian depredations or otherwise. This grant is made on the condition that the Postmaster General may at any time, on giving three months' notice, annul the contract of said Hall.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to pay to George H. Giddings, contractor for carrying the mail on route number twelve thousand nine hundred, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, monthly each way, according to the contract under which said service is now being performed, the sum of thirty three thousand five hundred dollars, for each year's service, commencing with the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and continue during his contract: Provided, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to annul said contract, on giving three months' notice to said contractor.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers in the Post Office Department be and they are hereby authorized and required to execute the "joint resolution for the relief of Seth M. Leavenworth, now deceased, approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty six," and that the amount found due shall be paid to his legal representatives out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the proviso, at the end of the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the

thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, August 13, 1856.

[Chapter CLX.]

An Act making Appropriations for Light Houses, Light Boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and Establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land, which it may be necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature in any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

Maine.—For altering, refitting, and improving the light at Mount Desert Rock, ten thousand dollars.

For building a suitable tower and keeper's dwelling, and for providing and placing the necessary illuminating apparatus at Martinis Rock, thirty five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light house tower and keeper's dwelling, and for supplying and fitting first order illuminating apparatus at Seignin, thirty five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus at West Quoddy Head, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Brown's Head light house, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Marshall's Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Fort Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at Deer Island Thoroughfare, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at Bass Head Harbor, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on or near Spoon Island, in addition to the appropriation of five thousand dollars, approved August third eighteen hundred and fifty four, for a light house in Isle-aux-Hauts Thoroughfare, one thousand dollars.

For a light house on or near Widow's Island, in addition to the appropriation of third August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a bell buoy to be placed on the south breaker off White Head light house, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy to be placed on the ledge about three miles east of Boone Island, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a stone beacon on Fiddler's Ledge, three thousand dollars.

For placing buoys at various points in the waters of Maine, for which none have heretofore been authorized, three thousand dollars.

For a light house and keeper's dwelling on Round Island, in Machias Bay, five thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.—For the construction and repair of beacons at Newburyport, two thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light house, on a proper foundation, on or near Billingsgate Island, in place of the present one, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the erection of beacons on "Old Cock" and "Cormorant" Rock, in Buzzard's Bay, and on Great Rock, entrance to Hyannis Harbor, three thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Eastern Point light house, eight hundred dollars.

For a light house on the Bishop and Clerk's Shoal, in place of the light vessel now placed near that danger, and for stationing the light vessel (on the completion of said light house) off the south end of the "Handkerchief" Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the stone beacon at Lane's Point, Annisquam Harbor, seven hundred dollars.

Rhode Island.—For the erection of a keeper's dwelling, and foot bridge to Lime Rock light house, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For reconstructing the light house tower, and for new illuminating apparatus at Dutch Island, four thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house tower, for preservation of site, and for new illuminating apparatus for Noyat Point light house, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the sea wall for the preservation of the light house site at Watch Hill, ten thousand dollars.

For rebuilding a light house tower on a proper site, in place of the present light on Block Island, and for fitting the same with suitable apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Sand Spit, off Cannonicut Point, west side of entrance to Providence River, one thousand dollars.

For restoring pier, dyke wall, and shore facing at Goat Island light house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding keeper's dwelling and for alterations at Point Judith light house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Connecticut.—For the protection and preservation of a light house site and for a new dwelling for keeper at Lynde Point, mouth of Connecticut River, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For a light vessel to mark the Long Sand Shoal, off Cornfield Point, in Long Island Sound, eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

New York.—For completing the first class light house at Great West Bay, Long Island, twelve thousand dollars.

For the protection and preservation of the light house site at Sand's Point, Long Island Sound, four thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For securing the foundation and preservation of the light house site at Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an iron spindle on the "Hen and Chickens" Rock, Long Island Sound, seven

hundred dollars.

For the protection and preservation of the piers in the Hudson River, upon which lights are placed, five thousand four hundred and forty eight dollars.

For completing the light house authorized August three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for Horton's Point, in addition to the former appropriation of four thousand dollars, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house at or near Tarrytown Point, on the Hudson River, seven thousand dollars.

For the preservation and protection of the light house site at the mouth of the Genesee River, two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the beacon light at Van Wie's Dam, Hudson River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For a day beacon on Charity Shoals, Lake Ontario, five thousand dollars.

New Jersey.—For erecting a first class light house, and fitting it with first order apparatus at Barnegat, in place of the present inefficient one, forty five thousand dollars.

For continuing and completing the light house authorized August three eighteen hundred and forty four, to be erected at or near Absecon, seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty six dollars and sixty two cents.

For rebuilding the foundation of the light house tower and keeper's dwelling at Bergen Point, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the foundation, light house tower, and keeper's dwelling at Passaic light house, in Newark Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each per annum, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting of stations, old and new, on the coast of New Jersey, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting out of stations, old and new, on the coast of New York, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies, five thousand dollars.

Delaware Bay.—For making additions to the light house works at Brandywine Shoals, and for their protection and preservation, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty one dollars and forty four cents.

For continuing the construction of the light house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four, on or near Ship John Shoals, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for Cross Ledge, forty seven thousand four hundred and ninety two dollars and twenty nine cents.

For banking in and protecting the site of the light house on Reedy Island, three thousand eight hundred and forty seven dollars and ninety cents.

Delaware.—For the erection of a light house on Fenwick's Island, twenty five thousand dollars.

Maryland.—For buoys, stakes, and day marks to mark the bars and channels of Eastern Bay and its tributaries, (Chesapeake Bay,) at south end of Kent Island, at Southwest and Southeast points, at Ward's Point, and the bars and channels leading to the St. Michael's and Wye rivers, five thousand dollars.

For a small beacon light at or near the landing at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, five hundred dollars.

Virginia.—For building the Cape Charles light house upon a proper site, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, thirty five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding, on a proper site, the light house destroyed by the ice during the last winter, at Pargotegue, five thousand dollars.

South Carolina.—For a first order lens apparatus, placing the same, and rebuilding dwelling for keeper and assistant, at Charleston light house, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a keeper's house on Morris' Island, Charleston harbor, in place of the one destroyed by the storm of September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house to be placed in or near the town of Mount Pleasant, Charleston harbor, six thousand dollars.

For completing the two beacons or range lights on South Island Point and North Island, Georgetown, in addition to the former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For a light house on Fort Point, near Georgetown, six thousand dollars.

Georgia.—For a beacon light on or near the south point of Sapelo Island, to range with the main light for the bar and channel, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon light to range with the Amelia Island light and the outer bar, two thousand dollars.

For two beacon lights and keeper's dwelling, on or near the north front of Amelia Island, five thousand dollars.

For a small light to be erected on the "bay," in the city of Savannah, to guide vessels from Fig Island light house, two thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy to mark the entrance to Savannah River, five thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy to mark the approach to the bar at Doboy, five thousand dollars.

Florida.—For continuing and completing the erection of the first class light house, authorized March three eighteen hundred and fifty three, to be placed near Jupiter inlet, nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty two dollars and ninety cents.

For continuing the efforts to erect a beacon on Rebecca Shoal, authorized August thirty one, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and August three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, ten thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy to mark the approach to the bar at the mouth of the St. John's River, five thousand dollars.

For a small light vessel to be placed near Dame's Point, in the St. John's River, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For beacon lights at Piney Point, Cuckoo Point, and Nine mile Point, in the St. John's River between Jacksonville and Palatka, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and day marks in the St. John's River, two thousand dollars.

For a day beacon on Sea Horse Reef, (Cedar Keys,) three thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for Cedar Key Channel and Manatee River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light house, on a proper site, at Dry Tortugas, and fitting it with first order apparatus, thirty five thousand dollars.

For the erection of proper range lights for

crossing the bar at the entrance to Pensacola harbor, and for completing the light authorized at that place August three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house tower and keeper's dwelling at Egmont Key, sixteen thousand dollars.

For a day beacon at Turtle harbor, Florida Reef, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house to mark the entrance to St. Andrew's Bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the bar and channels leading to and in St. Andrew's Bay, four thousand dollars.

For buoys and day marks in Pensacola Bay and tributaries, three thousand five hundred dollars.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Ten Wives and a half to Each Man.

A writer from Fillmore city, Utah, furnishes the following little historical and physiological sketch, exhibiting political standing, personal qualifications and marital responsibilities—to say nothing of those which are paternal—of some of the prominent Mormons of the territory:

Of the members of the Council, 13 persons, each has the number of wives respectively affixed to his name.

Herbert C. Kimball, President of Council 57
Daniel H. Wells Councilman, (cross eyed) 19
Albert Carrington, (crippled and near sighted) 21

Orson Pratt, (crippled and near sighted) 7
Wilford Woodruff, (crippled and near sighted) 12

John Stoker (cripple and near sighted) 8
Loren Farr, (crippled and near sighted) 3

Lorenzo Snow, (cripple and near sighted) 25
Leonard E. Harrington, (cripple and near sighted) 3

Benjamin F. Johnson, (crippled and near sighted) 3
Isaac Moorley, (72 years old) 2

John A. Ray, (from Texas) 5
George A. Smith, (crippled and near sighted) 5

Grand total, men 13, women 171
House of Representatives, 26 members:

J. M. Grant, Speaker, has 6
W. W. Phelps, (printer of Morgan's book) 7

A. P. Rockwood, (an old man) 8
Edwin D. Wiley, (a small man) 10

J. W. Cummings, (crippled) 5
Hosen Stout, (lawyer from Kentucky—3 dead) 1

S. W. Richards, (young and handsome lawyer) 15
Jesse C. Little, (lawyer of Boston, Mass.) 3

Wm. Snow, (Vermont laborer) 8
P. H. Young, (older brother of Brigham—tailor) 5

C. V. Spencer (of Mass., quite small) 2
Ezra S. Benson, (old and homely) 15

James C. Snow, (quite poor) 3
Aaron Johnson, (has three sisters, and altogether) 6

Lorenzo H. Hatch, (wagon maker) 2
Jacob G. Bigler, (farmer) 10

George Peacock, (farmer) 10
John Eldridge, (phrenologist—two dead) 12

Isaac C. Haighit, (coal digger) 1
Jesse N. Smith, (lawyer) 2

John D. Parker, (old and deaf) 3
Jesse Hodson, (ox teamster) 10

J. C. Wright, (hotel keeper) 5
James Brown, (dairyman) 7

Enoch Reese, (farmer, etc.) 2
W. A. Hickman, (one of the Danites) 3

Total, 127
To which add officers of the House, to wit:

Thomas Bullock, (Clerk and an Englishman) 4
J. Grimshaw, (Assistant Clk & an Englishman) 5

Chandler Holbrook, (foreman and deaf) 4
Jacob F. Hutchison, (Messenger) 7

Joel H. Johnson, (Chaplain) 2
Total, 22

To which add 68 for the number of Gov. Young's wives, and we have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, and his excellency, amounting to 420; or in other words, 40 men have 420 wives.

Kenneth Rayner's Speech.

"The New York Times," one of the most rabid, wicked and unprincipled Abolition sheets in the Union, acknowledges the receipt of "a pamphlet containing a full report of Mr. Rayner's speech"—recently delivered in Raleigh. Why has the Times received a pamphlet containing Mr. Rayner's speech?—Is it to secure the aid and support of that infamous sheet? What has the Times to do with North Carolina men or North Carolina measures? Is the editor of the Times one of those men at the North with whom Kenneth Rayner vows he will affiliate despite all terror and alarm? Be it so! He has already woven his own web of political infamy and is only now employed in fulfilling it. No step backwards can ever retrieve his shattered political fortunes. He was in favor of electing Fremont to beat Buchanan, provided Fillmore could not be elected! Herein is his great error. Herein is his great burning political shame—shame that will tinge his cheek while his name is Kenneth Rayner.—*Goldboro Tribune.*

Sumner has been re-elected U. States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature.

News from Abroad.

We have late and interesting news from California, Oregon, Peru, and Nicaragua.—A large number of recruits had left San Francisco to aid Gen. Walker.

The Supreme Court of California had declared the entire State debt unconstitutional, excepting \$500,000. The Court recommends the adoption of the debt by the Legislature, and that the question of repudiating be submitted to the people. No transfer of stock had been made since the decision of the Court. The people are opposed to repudiating, and meetings have been called in various parts of the State to give expression to public opinion. At a meeting held in San Francisco resolutions were passed pledging the redemption of the debt by the people. The amount is over three millions. The Court also decided that the million and a half of scrip, issued by the old corporation of San Francisco, to pay for street assessments, was illegal.

The court also decided on the suit brought by the purchasers of city slip property, for the recovery of money paid to the city, that although the sale was illegal, and, therefore, the title reverts to the city yet the purchase money must be recovered from the land commissioners who made the illegal sale. The amount in dispute is \$1,200,000. The court also decided that the city is liable for \$377,000, for a lot purchased for the county buildings. The court sanctions the seizure of the Fremont Mariposa grant for taxes, and the estate will be sold unless the taxes are paid.

The mining news is favorable. The markets are dull. There had been large arrivals of gold during the fortnight. The demand was small.

The news from Oregon is warlike. A battle had been fought on the 21st November, at Puget Sound, between the United States steamer Massachusetts, and a party of Northern Indians; 27 Indians were killed, and 21 wounded; the remainder surrendered. One of the steamer's men was killed.

The dates from Nicaragua are to the 22d December, and Walker's prospects were gloomy. He had seized all the steamers on the river and lake. He had attempted to retake Guatemala, but had been repulsed.

Advices from Rivas to December 5th, state that Walker had arrived before Rivas, and was preparing to attack General Canas, who had 600 men well supplied with provisions and munitions. A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guard.

Walker's men are said to be badly off. They have scarcely anything to eat, and are dying daily with dysentery.

The church of Guadalupe was held by 200 Yankees, who refused to surrender at the summons of Gen. Belloso. They were destitute of water and were subsisting on horses, but, nevertheless, they obstinately refused the quarter offered. They were to be attacked immediately; after which the bulk of the allied army would proceed to operate with Gen. Canas against San Juan and Virgin Bay.

The revolution in Peru was progressing.—General Vivanco's movement had been received with enthusiasm at Arequipa. Several provinces have declared in his favor. Arica was attacked on the 24th of November, by the insurgents' steamers Loa and Apusimac. Business was completely paralysed.

Wilmington Herald.

During the late Presidential canvass, and at the moment a gallant Senator from the South was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, a feather dropped at his feet, from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and to-day had it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, to write his inaugural address with. It was not plucked by man from the wing, but was the free gift of our national bird.—*Washington Correspondence Alexandria Sentinel.*

The above statement is correct. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, is the gentleman referred to. The quill is now in possession of Mr. Buchanan, at Wheatland, where we saw it on Friday, and in accordance with the request of the "gallant Senator," it will be used by the President elect in writing his inaugural address.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit \$6 bill, on the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City, has just made its appearance in this place.—Look out. A description will be given next week.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

SMALL POX.—The small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in Stowe, Vermont, and all public gatherings are forbidden, and the schools are stopped; pest houses have been provided, and the Congregational clergyman has gone to one of them to devote his services to the sick.

All kinds of manufactured cotton goods have advanced in the northern markets, with a still further upward tendency.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—In Nashua, N. H., on the night of the 8th, three men named Saunders, Sullivan and Undine were placed in the lock-up for drunkenness. After being confined for a while they set fire to the place, and the whole three were smothered to death. The building was not much damaged.

A single female house fly produces in one season 20,060,320.

Thou art Growing Old, My Mother.

BY LILY LEE.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
And thy brow is marked with care,
All furrowed is thine aged cheek,
Once beautiful and fair.
Thy soft brown locks are sadly changed,
Chill frosts have settled there,
And touched with many a freezing kiss,
Thy gently flowing hair.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
As I catch the half drawn sigh,
Well I know that years of sorrow
Have bedimmed thy melting eye;
But with gentle light it beamed,
Beamed on me even yet,
With a love that never changeth
Till the sun of life is set.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
Many of our household band
Have before thee journeyed onward,
To the far off "better land."
But thy voice in tender accents
Still is falling on my ear,
Sweetly brightening my pathway,
Which without thee were so drear.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
And around thy youngest born,
Shadows gather—darkly gather—
Even in life's early morn.
But the blessed Saviour spareth
Thee, to still protect thy child,
While the storms of sorrow hover,
Hover o'er me dark and wild!

Thou art growing old, my mother,
Soon I feel that thou wilt rest
In the "land of the hereafter,"
In the regions of the blest.
Who will love me then, my mother,
When the last life cord is riven?
Let us pray that both together
God will take us safe to heaven.

Inauguration Ball in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

It has been determined by the friends of Mr. Buchanan to erect a temporary building for the inauguration ball. Tickets for the ball are \$10.

Great Snow Storm—Fire in Canada.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.

At our latest dates from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, it had snowed incessantly for two days. Travel was interrupted in all directions, and many persons who were out came near perishing.

The grist mill, woolen factory, cotton and wadding factory of Mr. Ripley, at St. Athanes, Canada, were completely destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss £20,000.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION.—In the separation of the United States into groups under the sectional designations, New England, Middle North west, South, and South west, there is a State which seems like an outsider to all—California.

In the present Presidential canvass our classification of the States could find no bundle in which to include that one. In fact it belongs to a new section—the Pacific division—of which it is the pioneer; but it will not be many years before it will have three or four companions. Here is Utah already knocking for admission as a State, with her 70,000 heathen; and Oregon, who wants to get in, and who don't want to—that is, her delegate in Congress says she does want to, and the people have voted not to.

Then Washington territory bids fair to surpass both Utah and Oregon in population; while New Mexico has people enough, but not sufficient republicanism; and Arizona is clamorous for independent organization. At the next Presidential election who can foretell how many States will be comprised in the Pacific division?

FREEZING TO DEATH.—That to be frozen to death must be a frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, with fascinations the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive powers of cold, is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive effects of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever," said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die.

The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Allison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.—*London Quarterly.*

Indigestion and industry seldom associate.

Election of United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.

The Legislature of this State have elected Cameron, American Republican candidate, United States Senator, over Forney.

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF WOMAN.—Even after death nature respects her inherent modesty, for a drowned woman floats on her face, and a drowned man upon his back. The noblest part of a human being is the head, but the man's head is liable to baldness; woman is never bald. The man's face is often made so, by a most odious beard, and so covered with sordid hairs, that it is scarcely to be distinguished from the face of a wild beast; in woman, on the other hand, the face always remains pure and decent. For this reason women were, by the laws of the twelve tables, forbidden to rub their cheeks lest they should grow and obscure their blushing modesty. But the most evident proof of the innate purity of the female sex is, that a woman having once washed is clean, and if she wash in second water will not soil it; but a man is never clean; though he should wash in ten successive waters he will cloud and infect them all.—*English Paper.*

A TRAIN OF CARS BURIED IN THE SNOW.

A passenger gives us some items of his journey from Prairie du Chien, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi rail road during the late heavy storm. His party left Prairie du Chien two weeks ago, and arrived the same night at Boscobel, twenty four miles this side, being the first station on the rail road. The snow drifts were deep, and no trains could get away. Getting a fair start on the shovelled track, and after two or three days' delay, the train brought up in a deep drift some six miles this side Boscobel, and then commenced the work in earnest.

The train would plunge into the drifts, the snow being sometimes as high as the tops of the cars, and, coming to a dead halt, wait till the shovellers—passengers and all amusing themselves that way—could clear the wheels, and then, running back, dash in again. So they struggled; but three days and three night passed in making a dozen miles' progress. Provisions were all gone; only scanty supplies could be obtained from the few farm houses accessible. Parties were detailed to cut and bring wood for the engines, and they kept up steam with difficulty in the four locomotives. At length, after almost despairing of being thawed out until spring, one of the working parties returned to the train at about 2 o'clock one morning, with the joyful report of having heard the whistle of engines coming from the eastward, and the excitement was intense till, just about daylight, the relief train from Madison, with four engines, which had been working for several days from the eastward broke the drifts, and "hitching on" the whole train moved to Muscoda.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, Dec. 25.*

THE LEGITIMATE WEAPONS OF WOMEN.

—The Dayton Gazette says of Mr. Craighead, a lawyer, who was defending a woman indicted for assault and battery, before the Mayor of that town, that he made a speech, one point of which it reports for the benefit of womankind. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Mr. C., "you cannot find fault with the lady for throwing hot water upon her assailant. Hot water—Gentlemen of the Jury—hot water, dish rags and old shoes are the legitimate weapons of the sex." Pass the wretch around.

A RHYMSTER IN LIMBO.

—A poetical genius was hauled up before one of the police magistrates for kissing a handsome girl and kicking up a dust—and the following examination took place:

Magistrate.—Is your name John Ray?

Prisoner.—Yes, your honor, so the people say.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

The Weather.

Last Saturday night and Sunday snow fell at this place to the depth of eight or ten inches; and as it fell, so it lies, not a flake having melted up to this writing, 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. On Monday morning the thermometer stood at from 6 to 10 degrees below zero, varying with the location. The weather for a few days past has been within a fraction of equalling the ever-to-be-remembered "cold Saturday" of 1855.

Printing newspapers when type, paper, ink, water, and fingers are all frozen, is rather a difficult operation, and if printers should fall a little behind time, gentle reader, just remember that they are made the same way of the dirt with yourself, and consequently are equally susceptible to cold.

David Coleman, Esq.

A correspondent of the Standard, who signs himself "A Member of the Bar," strongly urges the creation of another Judicial Circuit, and tasis his argument upon the necessity existing for such additional District. The people of the West, especially, need a new District, with a Judge living in it. It is a well known fact that there is not a Judge living west of Salisbury. The cost and inconvenience occasioned the western people by this state of things, is only known to those who suffer by it.

The writer aforesaid, pays a deserved compliment to our talented Senator, David Coleman, Esq., when he says:—

Without any disparagement towards any of the talented men of North Carolina, I would respectfully suggest the name of David Coleman, Esq., Representative of the 49th Senatorial district, as a person eminently qualified to fill the responsible station of Judge, with honor to himself and the whole State. As to his natural abilities, the State is already familiarly acquainted; and none will gainsay the fact that he possesses no ordinary intellect. A close student from his boyhood to the present time, his mind is fully stored with that varied knowledge requisite for a practical lawyer and profound Judge. A young man, it is true, comparatively speaking, but one on whom the respect and well wishes of a large community have centered, and who would be delighted to see their representative promoted. These remarks are merely suggestive, and not intended as a disparagement to any of the talented young men of North Carolina.

The only objection we have heard among his opponents, to Mr. Coleman's election, is his age—they say he is too young. It is true he is a young man, but he is older than Judge Ellis was when elected, and who doubts his qualifications for the high office he fills? We have all proper respect for age, but we cannot see the beauty of keeping a man back from a station which it is admitted he is qualified to adorn, merely because he is not gray headed! We are not old fogey enough to swallow such ridiculous nonsense as this. Age does not necessarily bring with it wisdom; nor does comparative youthfulness necessarily imply a want of capacity.

Buncombe as is Buncombe.

The editor of the Asheville News speaks in glowing terms of old Buncombe and her finances. She is "out of debt" and the Poll Tax is reduced to \$1.10. He claims for old Buncombe "the best county buildings in the State," and adds "they are paid for." This is a prosperous state of things and we rejoice to hear it; but if Bro. Atkin will ride down to old Wayne we will show him "County buildings" that can beat Buncombe all hollow—that we can.—*Goldboro Tribune.*

Thank you for your kindly notice of "old Buncombe," brother Robinson; but you must allow us still to claim for our county the best public buildings in the State. We should be pleased to ride down to old Wayne, shake hands with you, and take a peep at your improvements. As we cannot do this just now, however, we invite you to ride up, and permit us to show you through our magnificent Court House, and other public edifices, and our word for it, you will return to old Wayne feeling something like the Queen of Sheba did after her visit to King Solomon—that the half had not been told!—Come along.

Congress has appointed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a building at Raleigh, for the accommodation of the Post Office and Federal Courts.

The Emperor of China has refused to receive a communication from President Pierce, forwarded some time since. A letter from the Queen of England met with a similar fate. He evidently has a very shabby opinion of the "outside barbarians" generally.

Corruption in High Places.

An ugly case has just turned up in the United States House of Representatives. The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Standard tells the story as follows:

The event of the week has been the scene in the House of Representatives on yesterday (Friday). A few days since, the correspondent of a New York paper charged that a corrupt combination had been formed to carry through a bill giving vast grants of lands to certain railroad companies in Minnesota. The charge was fully endorsed by the Editor of the Times, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who, up to the first of January, was the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. Yesterday Mr. Kelsey, a New York member, brought this matter to the attention of the House, offering a resolution to appoint a committee of investigation. Instantly there was a scene of most terrible confusion. Many regarded the charges as irresponsible libels upon the House, and desired to expel the correspondent from his seat as a reporter.

At this point, Col. Paine of North Carolina, stated that there was truth in the charge, that he himself had been approached in the disguise of confidence by a member of the House, who would guarantee him fifteen hundred dollars, if he would vote for this Minnesota Railroad bill. Mr. Paine, of course, spurned the offer, and consulted with a friend as to the course he should pursue. He had intended to make an exposure when the bill was taken up, but the present resolution justified him in making it known now. This put a new face on the affair; and the resolution ordering the investigation, was duly passed. Mr. Paine would not mention to the House the name of the member referred to, saying that he would do so before a committee; but it is reported about the streets that it is Mr. Edwards, a member from Western New York. If the committee makes a thorough investigation, a great many ugly things will come to light—a degree of corruption that will absolutely startle the community. The names of the members of the committee have not yet been published.

Of this dirty affair the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, under date Jan. 11, says:—

The character of the committee appointed by the Speaker to investigate the charge of fraud and corruption on the part of certain members of the House of Representatives, is a sure guarantee that the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted, and if there be no foundation for these rumors they will be cleared up, but if found to be true, the corrupt soundbells will be exposed and properly punished. Col. Orr, of South Carolina, is a member of the committee, and he is determined to open up the whole matter, including not only the proceedings of the present but the last session of Congress. Persons refusing to obey the summons and to appear and testify will be ordered under arrest and left to the writ of *habeas corpus* for relief. Should the Courts determine that the House can exercise no such authority outside of its own body, then an act will be immediately passed giving plenary power, and under it the committee will proceed.

Mr. Edwards, of New York, to whom Mr. Paine alluded as the individual offering the bribe, was present in the hall during the hubbub, and remarked to a gentleman sitting near him that Mr. P. had entirely misconceived his language and purpose, and yet he failed to rise and explain or defend his conduct.

It must be borne in mind that both these gentlemen are members of the dark lantern fraternity, and Mr. Edwards probably presumed upon the tie which bound them to together politically. I doubt not some humiliating developments will be made. It looked at least suspicious to see certain Black Republican members rise to their feet and denounce the correspondents of the press, when a member of the body had corroborated the truth of their statements. Mr. Benton, of Indiana, was particularly severe, and many wondered why he should be so flurried if as innocent as he declared himself to be in advance of charges being preferred against him. He speaks well of himself, but no little curiosity will be felt to learn the opinion of the committee after the investigation is over. Look out for something rich—retribution is at hand.

Messrs. Coleman & Helms have purchased the Knoxville Standard, changed the name of the paper to Mercury, and are making a capital Democratic journal of it—just such, in fact, as the Democracy of upper East Tennessee have long needed. Success to you, gentlemen.

Mr. Henry C. Craig, late of this place, has become associated with Mr. Wylie as one of the editors and proprietors of the American Statesman, published at Dandridge, Ten. Mr. Craig is a good Printer, and will doubtless acquit himself well as an Editor. We wish them the most abundant pecuniary success.

Several of the Know Nothing Editors of this State have published and endorsed Mr. Rayner's Philadelphia speech. Wonder if they did not overlook the following paragraph of that speech:

"It shall never be said of me that I exhibit any terror or alarm, at the idea of a political affiliation with many men at the North of the highest character, the sternest virtue, and the purest patriotism, men whom I am proud to number among my friends—men who supported FREEMAN, not on account of any abolition proclivities, but because they considered him the most available candidate to beat Buchanan."

A man calling himself Sanford Wintermute, from New York, attempted to aid in the escape of a negro boy and girl at Columbia, S. C., but the plan did not work well. The fellow has been going about selling Maps. It would be well to watch such chaps.

The salary of the Mayor of Philadelphia is \$6,000 a year, New York \$3,000, Boston \$4,000, Baltimore \$2,000, Cincinnati \$2,000.

A Rainy Sunday.

Under the above caption brother Perkins, of the Clinton Independent, draws the following pleasing picture of a happy family circle. Our esteemed brother has drawn a correct as well as beautiful picture of more than his own home circle:

A RAINY SUNDAY.—Who has not spent a rainy Sunday at home, and felt that there was something of a treat, in being thrown together with the family for a whole day? To the man of business, who is deeply absorbed in the cares of life through the week, and who seldom enjoys the presence of wife and children many minutes at a time, it is truly pleasant to find himself safely shut up for one day to enjoy the caresses of the family circle. Early in the morning the children exclaimed: "Oh! it is raining, and Pa will have to stay in the house all day today, and he will tell us so many tales, and show us so many pictures, and tell us all about the old folks that lived when the Bible was made." Sure enough the rain came down in fine cold mist, and thickened as the morning advanced, and finally the small particles of hail, mingled with the rain, began to crack against the window panes, and every thing out doors looked cold, damp, and forbidding. The wood was piled upon the fire, and the family circle was formed around, and it was plain to all that Pa's presence was secured for one day. It could be plainly read in the eyes of all the children that it was a day of triumph—a victory had been gained, and Pa was a captive for once. One climbed a knee, another claimed the other knee to sit on, while a larger one only wanted to stand at the back of the chair and comb and arrange the father's hair. It was a great time with the little ones—such a time as only could be enjoyed once in a long while.

Presently one of the children gets out the old Family Bible, or some other book with pictures in it, and begins in various ways to attract "father's" attention. The history of one picture and another is required, and the hours are beguiled and slip away, and the day seems shorter than common. If there is anything good to eat in the pantry, it must come out to day, for while the family is all together they wish for a mutual enjoyment of the good things which "mother" has provided for their comfort. Thus the day glides sweetly away, and the children often wish that another rainy Sunday would come when "Pa" could be kept in the house all day, and beguile the hours, which, without his presence, would be gloomy and uninteresting. He who boasts of a single blessedness may wish for a chance for entertainment, but a man of family is not at a loss because Sunday is a rainy day.

Lunatic Asylum.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum: Columbus Mills, J. Erwin, Wm. J. Blow, John A. Taylor, A. W. Lewis, C. E. Johnson, W. W. Holden, E. Cantwell, and K. P. Battle.

The Legislature of Missouri has elected James S. Green, Dem., U. S. Senator, for the short term. The vote stood—Green 59, Benton 34, Kennett 32.

INCREASE OF MORMONISM.—Two hundred and fifty converts to Mormonism arrived at New York on the 1st instant, from England. In the spring they will set out for Utah.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The Rome, Georgia, Advertiser, says—

"We are kindly permitted to copy the following interesting extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city: '1857 dawned on Monroe without a liquor shop. Our citizens raised over one thousand dollars, and bought them all out, closed the doors, passed an ordinance to tax a retail grocery one thousand dollars, and are taking bonds of all the property holders, not to sell, lease or rent, any house or land for the purpose. Yesterday was a quiet day, not a drop of liquor to be had by the thirsty fellows who usually get well soaked at every election. Some of them swore they would never trade another cent in Monroe; and some said they would never come here again—but they will be apt to get over it when they find it is a fixed fact that Monroe is free from doggeries.'"

NEXT COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—As has been already announced, the next great Commercial Convention will be held at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Congressional.

The National Intelligencer of the 13th instant says:

"The most important business of yesterday was the passage of the Naval Reform Bill, reported by Mr. Benson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the precise form in which it passed the Senate at the last session. The vote upon the passage of this bill, after explanations by Mr. Benson and Mr. Boccock, was 159 to 50.

ONE OF THE RICH MEN.—It is estimated that one of the rich men of New York has now a "regular income" of \$3,000 a day—about \$1,100,000 a year. Out of this he can probably manage, with economy, to "lay aside against a rainy day" the respectable sum of a million a year. Add to this another million by the rapid appreciation of his real estate, and we have an unusual increase of wealth for this individual amounting to two millions of dollars. Wm. B. Astor is that gentleman.

What a rebuke to the illiberal spirit manifested by some of the natives of the United States against foreigners, will be found in the following paragraph. Russia, even autocratic Russia, is more favorable to American mechanics than many of our people are to foreigners:

"Foreign papers state that all the English mechanics are to be dismissed from the Russian service, and Americans to be employed."

President Pierce.

It is mentioned in some of our exchanges, says the South Carolinian, that after the close of the term of the present Executive, he will make a visit to some of the Southern States. We hope it is not an idle rumor.

No individual in the Union would be received and honored with greater satisfaction by the people of the South. The able exponent of the true principles of the Constitution—the consistent advocate of States Rights and equal privileges, duties and rights in the confederacy—he has boldly and firmly maintained his principles, and done his official duty with the noblest devotion to right. In the conflicting views and interests of sections, no President of the Union has ever before been placed in a position demanding the assumption of so grave responsibility as that he has assumed. He has proved himself the President of the United States, and given to the world an illustrious example of straightforward adherence to principle, and ability and firmness in supporting it. The South will ever honor him for inflexible rectitude.

The Eastern mail due on Tuesday night, was a total failure. Consequently we have not a word from Raleigh.

Travelling is rather steep in these ends of the earth, just at present. We learn that the snow in some places is from four to six feet deep. It takes a pretty tall mule to exhibit the whole of his ears!

The Greensboro' Patriot and the Lexington Flag have been united under the joint editorial control of Messrs. Sherwood & Long.

The Sandersville Central Georgian says it is reported there that the Tax Collector of Emanuel county has run away with all the funds of the county collected this year, amounting to some four thousand dollars.

FREE NEGROES.—The city authorities of Memphis, Tenn., are making efforts to rid themselves in part of their heavy free population. Those only are permitted to remain who are authorized under the existing law, and can give a satisfactory bond for their good behavior.

The scarlet fever is, if anything, on the increase in New York. Of 425 deaths last week, it carried off 50; consumption 54; small pox 14; and inflammation of the lungs 24.

A RUSSIAN RAILROAD.—Nicholas the First of Russia had quite an original way of transacting business. He sent, one day, for his engineers, and gave them eight days to bring him the route of a railroad to connect St. Petersburg with Moscow. At the end of the allotted time the plan was prepared.

"What," said he, looking at it, "What is all this, this serpentine track? You must have misunderstood me."

"Sire," said the spokesman, "we have drafted the shortest route which would embrace on the line the leading towns and villages."

"Give me a pencil and rule," he said, and he struck a bee line from one city to the other. "Here—you understand me?"

"But, sire, you leave the largest towns entirely out of sight."

"That is their affair; let them come within sight."

And so the road was built as straight as an I.

Perhaps this was a little too arbitrary—carrying matters a little too far—and yet, were it not for the effort to run railroads, in this country, by this or that particular place—to accommodate particular individuals rather than the community generally, they would, in many cases, be built sooner and at much less cost. No doubt about that.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Reply

To Lines addressed "To Miss J. L. S." by M***.

O, I am then remembered still,
Cherished and blessed;
Remembered, too, by thee,
The loved, the lost;
Whom I no more may see
Whilst upon the billows we are tossed.
Could those who torture us but know
How hearts like ours can feel,
They would have spared us both the pains
Beyond their power to heal,
Or by their arts be gained.
Kind words can never die,
Deep on the heart they lie;
God knows how dear.
Wrecks of the past float on memory
Even to the last, but leave behind
A legacy of sweet fancies, stored in the mind,
Pure as day's early dream.

State of North Carolina, CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1856.

Willie Gaither vs.

T. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, C. S. C.
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee \$6.

State of North Carolina, CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1856.

Joseph A. Wakefield, Exec. of Elizabeth Baker, vs.

Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Joseph Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estos and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, C. S. C.
January 22, 1857. Printer's fee \$6.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

January 16, 1857. STEPHEN LEE.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business must be closed on that date.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1856.

Isaac Collins vs. Sarah P. Collins.

Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of said petitioner's knowledge and belief, and for security be given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancey county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancey, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been made in the Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collins, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 14th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined ex parte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, Clerk.
January 15, 1857. Printer's fee \$6.

W. M. HARDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. W. M. Hardy.

BUNCOMBE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on British Creek, one and a half miles from its mouth, containing over 200 Acres, about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS:

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No haggling—the land must and shall be sold.

Sale on the premises. L. C. CLAYTON.
Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of GEORGE R. MILLS, deceased, in Polk county, N. C., on the 21st day of January, 1857, and days following, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes—boys and girls; seven head of Mules; three head of Horses; one fine Jack; four Jennets; seventeen fat Hogs; fifty or sixty head of Stock Hogs; eighteen or twenty head of Cattle, among which are some fine Milch Cows; one yoke of large Oxen; a lot of Sheep; one four horse Wagon; one ox Wagon; five hundred barrels of COGNAC; thirty or forty bushels of WHEAT; a lot of Flour; a quantity of Fodder; Hay, Oats and Shucks; Farming Tools, house and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months, interest from date, with note and good security, for all sums over five dollars. All sums under five, cash.

All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are required to present them according to law. All persons indebted to the estate are notified to settle the same immediately.

WM. S. MILLS, Adm.
January 8th, 1857. 1s

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had gratis, on application at

ASTON'S.

WM. BEAL, Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C.

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports prepared accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. W. M. Beal.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasee River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. R. A. Edmonston.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1856.

Akin Wyatt D	Miller Henry
Allen Caroline M	Miller Ambrose
Bassett David	Mazyck Dr P P
Bell R M	Martin J B
Bryson J H	Mims M J
Bartlett Jas H	Mitchell L B
Bronson Rev B S	Massengill Dr W P
Byrns A	Matthias J A
Bowers Geo	Moore Charles
Baxter John	Nichols Dudley
Bates Wade	Night James
Benson Maxwell	Owens S P
Barnett Kish	Osborne Jas W
Bennett Thos	Pounders Mrs E A
Bro vn P C	Patton John
Bowly Wm	Parker W F
Bartlett E H	Palmer J H
Bodenhamer P S	Prater John
Coggins David	Pendergrass A
Carter Geo	Porter Miss Martha
Campbell & McNew	Reed Solomon M
Curtis J	Roberts P
Davis Thos S	Ryder Abasalom
Dufas A W	Robinson S W
Doanigan Sam C	Stankin C W
Deale M H	Smith Saml
Elliott H B	Stradley Thos
Foster Joseph	Stradley Miss Martha
Foster Mrs E H W	Swain Rev M P
Freeman Joel	Sorels Priscilla
Foster B F	Swain Enoch
Francy Mrs Louise	Siler T S
Gooch & Terrill	Smith Thomas
Gaston P C	Scarborough W A
Gentry Wm S	Sumner John
Gentry Joseph	Stroup David
Gibson Miss Eliza	Sams Larkin
Gash B S	Smith R T
Hughley Geo G	Terry F
Henry A L	Tatum John
Huntington Geo M	Tilson B F
Hester John	Teggie Henry
Houston Warren	Williams Edward
Harris John M W	Williams Wm
Hawthorne D O	Wright Joseph
Hawkins Frederick	White Moses

A Bloody Reminiscence of the Florida War.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Camp Dade, Florida, relates the terrible circumstances under which Maj. Dade, with 110 men, were destroyed there in 1836. They had been detailed to force their way through from Fort King to Tampa.

"Nothing of importance occurred till the eighth day. On that day they resumed the march from their last encampment, (about one mile and a half from this place,) and were about cutting down some very high grass, when a most deadly and destructive fire was opened upon them by an unseen enemy, which struck down every man of the advance guard. Maj. Dade and Capt. Frazier now went forward to ascertain the cause of the firing, when they too were shot down, and the command devolved on Gardner, who had his right thigh shattered. He kept his post until he was shot dead. The rear guard, under the command of Lieut. Henderson, now got ready the six pounder, and sent such thundering discharges of grape into the grass, (for they had not yet seen a foe,) that the enemy were driven back nearly half a mile, and Lieut. Dassingier, with a party of men, commenced the cutting of logs for the purpose of making a breastwork for defence. This is still standing. They were not, however, allowed much time, and had only raised their work about two feet, when the Indians, under Micucopy, came down upon them from another point. In less than twenty minutes, the work of death was so rapid that every officer but Dassingier was either killed or mortally wounded, and only seven men left unhurt. Lieut. Keys was shot in the head, and exclaimed, 'Oh, God! I am a dead man!' seated himself at the foot of a tree, where he remained until his head was split by the tomahawk of a savage. Dr. Catlin, who had both legs shattered, was dragged into the little work, and seizing a double barreled gun, said, 'I have two barrels for you yet!' but, poor fellow, he soon ceased to use them, as a ball from a rifle entered his heart, killing him on the spot. Lieut. Dassingier now emerged from the work to pick up what guns he could, and as he was about to return he was shot down, with his legs and one arm shattered. He, however, reached the enclosure, with a few guns, and for near half an hour, he and three privates kept back the savages. At last, they were entirely disabled but himself and private Clark. The fire having slackened, the Indians now approached, and contented themselves with rifling the bodies of the slain; Dassingier and Clark all the time feigning to be dead.

Having taken everything of value they could find, the Indians now retired, when Clark and Dassingier consulted on what to be done; but alas! scarcely an hour elapsed when negroes, half breeds, and a few Indians returned and commenced mutilating the bodies of the slain in a most barbarous manner.

Lieut. Dassingier, on seeing this, raised himself up, and appealing to a huge negro, who spoke English, begged them to spare his life for the sake of his wife; but a hundred axes were immediately raised on him, and Clark says they literally cut him to pieces. Clark remained quiet till they had left, and although with eleven wounds, waited till night, when he set out on his return to Fort King. This place he finally reached, and is now in New York, personified by the government on the pitiful sum of eight dollars per month.

Such, gentlemen, was the massacre of Dade and his ill-starred command. I have examined the whole ground for one mile round, and cannot imagine a more suitable spot for an ambush than the one the Indians selected. About two months after the massacre, a detachment, under the command of Major Booneville, visited the spot and buried the dead, the officers in one grave, the soldiers in another. The officers' graves are now entirely under water; nothing of it can be seen but a board at the head of the grave.

FIVE PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The St. Louis News of the 29th ult. says:

"Five persons—a man, three women, and a child—were frozen to death near Monticello, Iowa, last Saturday night. They were returning from a neighbor's with a pair of horses and sleigh; they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow the horses became detached from the sleigh and ran off, leaving the parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. The people not returning on Tuesday morning, the neighbors collected, and after a long search the women and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, all dead. The man was found, without his hat, frozen to death about a quarter of a mile from the women, and within forty rods of his own house. Two other men were frozen in the same neighborhood, about the same time, while returning from church. The weather has been excessively cold in Iowa.

THE SKY ROCKET BRAND.—A man travelling, entered a tavern, and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into conversation with the negro. Shortly, he asked Sambo if he was dry? Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did go, and shortly left.—Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I supposed so from your conversing with him and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only expounding. The fact is I was dry myself, and I thought that if your liquor didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

Landlord's curiosity fully satisfied.

An instance of the passion strong in death, is thus related by the Peoria (Illinois) News: Old Cook was known as a miser, and had amassed a large fortune. On his death bed, when the last gasp was approaching, a tallow candle was burning on the stand, and a flickering flame in the fire place. He watched the candle and then the fire. Suddenly he called his son—

"Woodbury, come here."

The boy approached the bed-side, when the old man whispered out—

"Woodbury blow out that candle—tallow's most as dear as butter."

State of North Carolina, YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, VS. The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to-wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside in and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adam's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness D. McLANE, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID MCANLES, C. C. C. Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-wb-Pr's fee \$6.]

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.
James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.
J. W. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.
J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNEYS.
Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.
All communications should be addressed to J. B. Rankin, Secretary.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, a large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudge's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudge.

JESSE S. SMITH, Jr.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine lie idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitro, 25 gross Matches, 10 doz. Bathing Brushes, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhuibar, 25 lbs. Assafetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbur's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us when we say that we have the most comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

TO a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS' Daguerrean and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House. PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the whole size. Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotype, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,
and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for \$7 1-2 cents, to a \$5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gaudetots, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass,
French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandies and Wines.

Sold only for medicinal purposes. Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at

ASTON'S.
June 6.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.
Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at

ASTON'S.
April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound

for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

FRESH RAISINS.—A few boxes just received, at

ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their OLD STAND, a heavy assortment of spring and summer GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a Little Lower, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, one and all, to come with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with CASH, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Special attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—ly

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

SHELBY, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card.

We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store,
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel.
March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to

Cleveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleveland, Tenn. There is an excellent turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at

ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—ly

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal

Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered

with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.